



# OUR THEORY

- The Bay and shoreline are heterogeneous and dynamic
- There is no one-size-fits-all approach for SLR adaptation
- We can make our shoreline and communities more resilient by working with **people and nature** and at the right scale to implement sea level rise solutions



## 3 steps

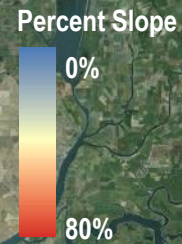
1. Plan using nature's boundaries (instead of traditional boundaries)
2. Identify adaptation measures that could work well in a given place, and use nature as much as you can
3. Bring stakeholders together to envision a resilient future

# Rationale

- Processes that govern the shoreline happen at the **Bay scale**. Too large and complex for individual projects.
- Need to **divide up the Bay** into smaller manageable pieces: Sea level rise won't stop at city boundaries.
- Risk of the **wrong type** of actions in the **wrong places**, less resilience, and not all the benefits.
- Opportunity to maximize **multi-benefit, nature-based solutions**. More resilience, most co-benefits, more adaptable over time.



- Hills
- Alluvial Plain
- Baylands
- Shallow Bay
- Deep Bay



STEEP HEADLANDS  
+ SMALL VALLEYS

ALLUVIAL  
PLAIN

WIDE  
ALLUVIAL  
VALLEY

0 5 10

SHORELINE CHARACTERISTICS

INFRASTRUCTURE

VULNERABILITY

ADAPTATION

ALL DATA

[+ About These Layers](#)[- Legend](#)

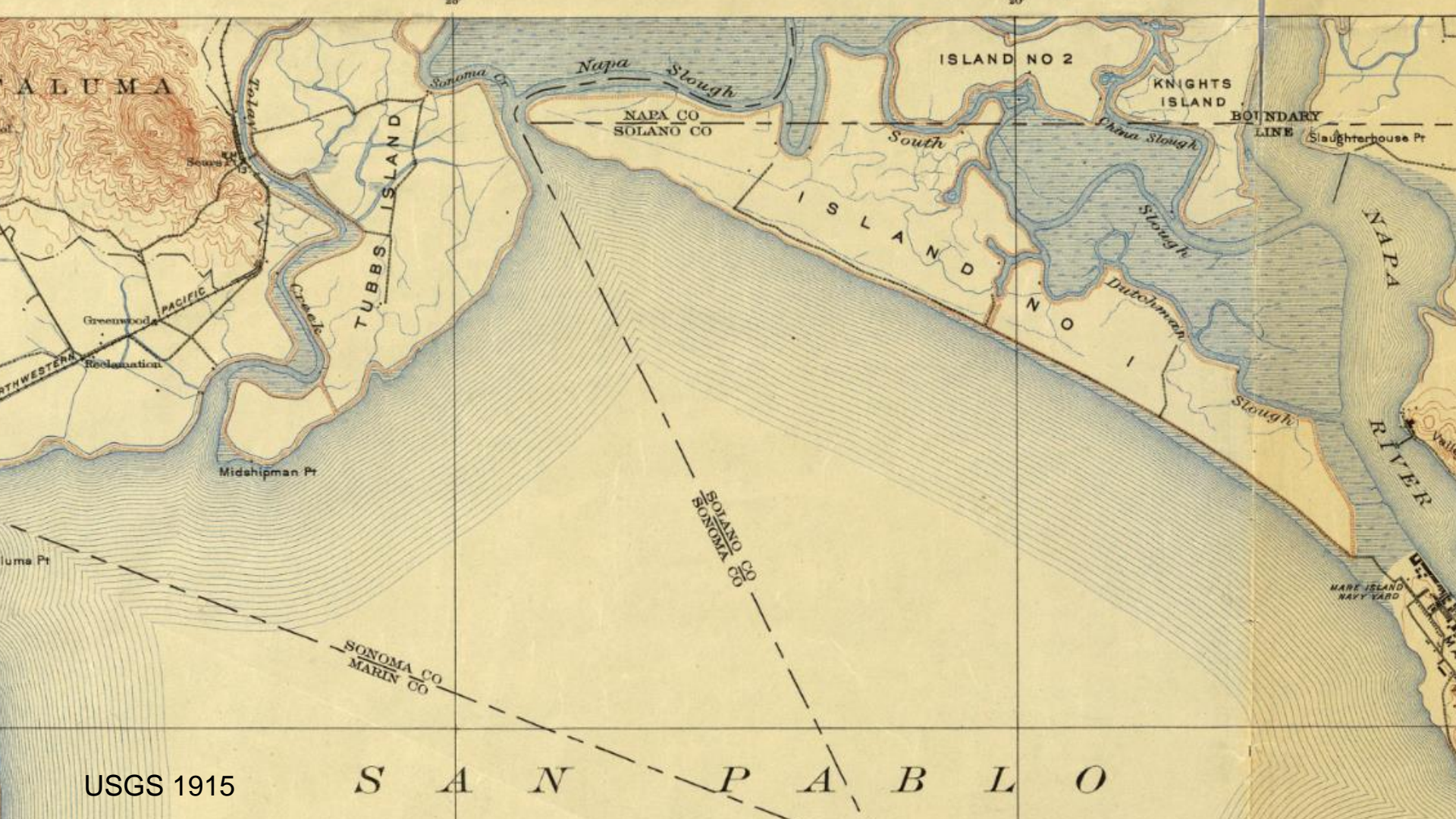
## Shoreline Evolution

- eroding: -4 - -1
- neutral: -1 - 1
- prograding: 1 - 4
- prograding: 4 - 6
- prograding: 6 - 9
- prograding: 9 - 13

## Shoreline 1855

- 1855

☐ Historical Ecology☐ -Landscape Ecology Metrics☒ Tidal Marsh Core/Edge Habitat☒ Tidal Marsh Patch Size☒ -Shoreline Evolution☐ Shoreline Change 1855-1993☒ Shoreline Change 1993-2010



USGS 1915

S A N P A B L O







# Napa/Sonoma OLU Measures map DRAFT

